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EXAMINER

DICKERSON, CHAD S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/602,362

Applicant(s)

OHTUKA, TOSHIHIKO

Examiner

Chad Dickerson

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 June 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-10, 17 and 19 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11-16, 18 and 20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 June 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Claims 1-10, 17 and 19 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention and species I, there being no allowable generic or linking claim.
2. Applicant's election without traverse of Species II, which read on claims 11-16, 18 and 20, in the reply filed on 5/16/2007 is acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
4. Claims 11 and 14-16, 18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Re claim 11: the claim recites the limitation "the designated image data" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is suggested to change "the designated image data" to -- designated image data --.

Re claim 14: the claim recites the limitation "the designated image data" in line 11. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is suggested to change "the designated image data" to -- designated image data --.

Art Unit: 2625

Re claim 15: the claim recites the limitation "the access" in line 23. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is suggested to change "the access" to -- access --.

Re claim 15: the claim recites the limitation "the designated image data" in line 26. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is suggested to change "the designated image data" to -- designated image data --.

Re claim 16: the claim recites the limitation "the image data" in line 6. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is suggested to change "the image data" to -- image data --.

Re claim 18: the claim recites the limitation "the image data" in line 4. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is suggested to change "the image data" to -- image data --.

Re claim 20: the claim recites the limitation "the image data" in line 24. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is suggested to change "the image data" to -- image data --.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 11, 14-16, 18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Anderson '531 (US Pat No 7197531).

Re claim 11: Anderson '531 discloses meta-application architecture for integrating photo-service websites for browser-enabled devices comprising terminal devices, a server, and printing machines being connected to each other via a network, wherein

each of said terminal devices (12) comprises:

an image capturing unit which captures subjects and generates image data representing the captured subjects (i.e. a client device is a device capable of capturing and/or displaying digital images and communicating the images over a network; see fig. 1; col. 4, lines 43-61);

an e-mail receiver which receives e-mails including address information of said server, from said printing machines (42) (i.e. the web application (42) sends a URL to the browser of the client device (12) in order to offer the user access to the image data.

The URL represents the file location on the server or photo service site (14) of where the image is located; see fig. 2 and 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62); and

a transmitter which accesses said server indicated by the address information included in the e-mail received by said e-mail receiver (i.e. the user is given access to image files stored in remote locations, which may include other servers or photo service sites with its own database server. In another embodiment, the client device is given access to a homepage, through the gateway server (20) by the image gateway (18). The homepage has some address that is accessed by the internet that was sent from the image gateway (18); see col. 6, lines 62-67; col. 7, lines 1-67; col. 8, lines 1-63) to transmit the image data generated by said image capturing unit to said server concerned (i.e. the client device is provided with software to transmit image contents to the gateway server (20) at the request of the image gateway (18); see col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-67),

said server (20) comprises:

an image receiver which receives the image data from said terminal devices in response to the access by said terminal device with designating address (i.e. the gateway server (20) stores the image data on a remote device, such as another server or photo service site database server. The location of the storage is referred to the file path and once this location is requested by the client device to be viewed, it is converted into a URL. Both the URL and the file path are considered to be an address

of the image data sent to the gateway server (20); see fig. 1 and 2 col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

a storage unit which stores the image data received by said image receiver at the designated address (i.e. the file path and URL are recognized as the designated address. The server or site which stores the image data assigned the image data IDs to uniquely identify the image; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62); and

an image transmitter which transmits the designated image data in said storage unit, to said printing machine in response to the access by said printing machine concerned with designating the address (i.e. the gateway server (20) sends the web application (42) the image data requested. The web application (20) is given access to the server (20) once the client (12) connects with the web application (42) in order to perform some function on the image data; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62), and

each of said printing machines (i.e. since the photo-service sites (14) are able to perform printing services and are apart of the image gateway (18) system, the photo-service sites functionality with the image gateway serves as printing machines. Since some type of communication is needed from the gateway server to inform the photo-service site to perform printing, these components in the system are treated as components that work together to perform the printing operation. With the use of "comprising" the limitations above are suited to perform the feature of the printing machine; see col. 4, lines 33-65 and col. 5, lines 1-26) comprises:

an e-mail transmitter which transmits an e-mail including address information of said server, to said terminal device (i.e. the web application, which is apart of the image gateway, transmits the URL of the location of image data on a server. The image ID not only includes the location or file path, but also information on which server the image data is on. The information about which server to the image data is on is considered as address information; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

a determiner which determines whether the image data are stored at the address of the server designated by the e-mail transmitted by said e-mail transmitter (i.e. web application (42) uses the image list (50) to determine whether the image data is stored at the location or address of a certain server. Also, if a user enters search criteria that designates a server and other image ids, the web application (42) will search a determine if data stored at a certain location is found according to the user's criteria; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-62 and col. 10, lines 19-39);

a receiver which accesses said server (20) with designating the address to receive image data transmitted by said server (20) in response to the access, in a case where said determiner determines that the image data are stored (i.e. once the web application (42) finds criteria associated with the user's search criteria, the gateway server (20) will then obtain the image data from the stored location and send the image data to the web application (42). These images will eventually be located at the photo-service sites (14), where the images will be stored or printed; see fig. 4; col. 10, lines 19-56); and

a printing unit which prints image data received by said receiver (i.e. with the photo-hosting sites able to store the images received from the user and communicate with each other in regards to printing services, the photo-hosting sites work together to store and print the image data received through the gateway server. Although a printing unit is not specifically disclosed, it is clear that in order to perform image printing services of the user's photos, a printing unit is used to perform this function; see fig. 1; col. 4, lines 33-61 and col. 5, lines 1-26).

Re claim 14: Anderson '531 discloses meta-application architecture for integrating photo-service websites for browser-enabled devices comprising terminal devices, a server, and printing machines being connected to each other via a network, wherein

each of said terminal devices (12) accesses said server (20) with designating address included in an e-mail transmitted by said printing machine (42) (i.e. the web application (42) sends a URL to the browser of the client device (12) in order to offer the user access to the image data. The URL represents the file location on the server or photo service site (14) of where the image is located; see fig. 2 and 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62), and transmits image data representing captured subject to said server (20) i.e. in the background, a camera is given the ability to send emails with attached links to uploaded images that are on the camera. The camera is given the ability to transmit an e-mail and the e-mail has a link to the uploaded images attached to

the e-mail, to the gateway server (20) in order to be received by a photo-service site; see col. 1, lines 31-54),

said server stores the image data transferred from said terminal device at designated address of a predetermined storage, in response to access by said terminal device with designating the address (i.e. the file path and URL are recognized as the designated address. The server or site which stores the image data assigned the image data IDs to uniquely identify the image; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62), and transmits the designated image data of the image data stored in said storage, in response to the access by said printing machine with designating address (i.e. the gateway server (20) sends the web application (42) the image data requested. The web application (20) is given access to the server (20) once the client (12) connects with the web application (42) in order to perform some function on the image data; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62), and

each of said printing machines transmits an e-mail including the address of said server to said terminal device (i.e. the web application transmits the URL of the location of image data on a server. The image ID not only includes the location or file path, but also information on which server the image data is on. The information about which server to the image data is on is considered as address information; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 1-62), determines existence of the image data which are stored at the address of said server in response to the e-mail transmitted by said printing machine concerned (i.e. web application (42) uses the image list (50) to determine whether the image data is stored at the location or address of a certain server. Also, if a

user enters search criteria that designates a server and other image ids, the web application (42) will search and determine if data stored at a certain location is found according to the user's criteria; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-62 and col. 10, lines 19-39), accesses said server with designating the address when it is determined that the image data exist (i.e. once the web application (42) finds criteria associated with the user's search criteria, the gateway server (20) will then obtain the image data from the stored location and send the image data to the web application (42) in order to be transmitted to the client browser (54); see fig. 4; col. 10, lines 19-39), and

prints the image data which are transmitted by said server as response (i.e. when the user accesses the photo-host sites, the user is able to view the sites for the images that may be stored to utilize the print service providers for printing capabilities. In response to seeing the images that are stored on the photo-hosting sites (14), the user may request the use of print services once certain image data is found and the image data may be requested for printing in response to finding that data; see col. 4, lines 33-61 and col. 5, lines 1-26).

Re claim 15: Anderson '531 discloses meta-application architecture for integrating photo-service websites for browser-enabled devices, comprising:

an image receiver which receives image data transmitted by said terminal device (12), in response to the access by said terminal device with designating address (i.e. the client device (12) can transmit image data information to the gateway server (20) at

the request of the image gateway (18) or at the request of the user. The image data transmitted to the server (20) applies an image ID to the image stored, such as the file path or the actual server the image is stored on. Both the file path and the actual server used for storage are considered as the designating address; see fig. 2 and 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

a storage unit which stores the image data received by said image receiver at the designated address (i.e. the storage used in a respective server or device stores the image data at the designating address such as the actual server used for storage or the path in the server. The actual path is then translated by the gateway server as a URL; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62); and

an image transmitter which transmits the designated image data of the image data in said storage unit in response to the access by said terminal device with address designation, to said printing machine (42) (i.e. once the web application (42) finds criteria associated with the user's search criteria, the gateway server (20) will then obtain the image data from the stored location and send the image data to the web application (42); see fig. 4; col. 10, lines 19-39) in order to print the image data (i.e. with the photo-hosting sites able to store the images received from the user and communicate with each other in regards to printing services, the photo-hosting sites work together to store and print the image data received through the gateway server. Although a printing unit is not specifically disclosed, it is clear that in order to perform image printing services of the user's photos, a printing unit is used to perform this function; see fig. 1; col. 4, lines 33-61 and col. 5, lines 1-26).

Re claim 16: Anderson '531 discloses meta-application architecture for integrating photo-service websites for browser-enabled devices, comprising:

an e-mail transmitter which transmits an e-mail including address information of said server (20) to said terminal device (12) (i.e. the web application, which is integrated with the gateway server, transmits the URL of the location of image data on a server. The image ID not only includes the location or file path, but also information on which server the image data is on. The information about which server the image data is on is considered as address information. Also, since the photo-service sites (14) are able to perform printing services and are apart of the image gateway (18) system, the photo-service sites functionality with the image gateway serves as printing machines. Since some type of communication is needed from the gateway server to inform the photo-service site to perform printing, these components in the system are treated as components that work together to perform the printing operation. With the use of "comprising" the limitations above are suited to perform the feature of the printing machine; see col. 4, lines 33-65 and col. 5, lines 1-26; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

a determiner which determines existence of the image data which are transmitted by said terminal device to be stored at address of said server (20) in response to the e-mail transmitted by said e-mail transmitter (i.e. web application (42) uses the image list (50) to determine whether the image data is stored at the location or address of a

certain server. Also, if a user enters search criteria that designates a server and other image ids, the web application (42) will search and determine if data stored at a certain location is found according to the user's criteria; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-62 and col. 10, lines 19-39);

a receiver which accesses said server (20) with designating the address to receive the image data transmitted by said server in response to the access, when said determiner determines existence of the image data (i.e. once the web application (42) finds criteria associated with the user's search criteria, the gateway server (20) will then obtain the image data from the stored location and send the image data to the web application (42); see fig. 4; col. 10, lines 19-39); and

a printing unit which prints image data received by said receiver (i.e. with the photo-hosting sites able to store the images received from the user and communicate with each other in regards to printing services, the photo-hosting sites work together to store and print the image data received through the gateway server. Although a printing unit is not specifically disclosed, it is clear that in order to perform image printing services of the user's photos, a printing unit is used to perform this function; see fig. 1; col. 4, lines 33-61 and col. 5, lines 1-26).

Re claim 18: Anderson '531 discloses meta-application architecture for integrating photo-service websites for browser-enabled devices, comprising the steps of:

receiving an e-mail including address information of said server (20), being transferred from said printing machine to said terminal device (12) (i.e. the web application (42) sends a URL to the browser of the client device (12) in order to offer the user access to the image data. The URL represents the file location on the server or photo service site (14) of where the image is located; see fig. 2 and 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

accessing said server (20) by said terminal device (12) with designating the address included in the received e-mail (i.e. the user is given access to image files stored in remote locations, which may include other servers or photo service sites with its own database server. In another embodiment, the client device is given access to a homepage, through the gateway server (20) by the image gateway (18). The homepage has some address that is accessed by the internet that was sent from the image gateway (18); see col. 6, lines 62-67; col. 7, lines 1-67; col. 8, lines 1-63), and transferring the image data captured by said terminal device (12) from said terminal device (12) to said server (20) (i.e. the client device is provided with software to transmit image contents to the gateway server (20) at the request of the image gateway (18); see col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-67);

storing the transferred image data at the designated address in a storage of said server (20) (i.e. the file path and URL are recognized as the designated address. The server or site which stores the image data assigned the image data IDs to uniquely identify the image; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

transferring designated image data of the image data stored in said storage of said server (20) to said printing machine (42) in response to accessing said server (20) by said printing machine (42) with address designation (i.e. the gateway server (20) sends the web application (42) the image data requested. The web application (20) is given access to the server (20) once the client (12) connects with the web application (42) in order to perform some function on the image data; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62); and

printing the transferred image data by said printing machines (i.e. with the photo-hosting sites able to store the images received from the user and communicate with each other in regards to printing services, the photo-hosting sites work together to store and print the image data received through the gateway server. Although a printing unit is not specifically disclosed, it is clear that in order to perform image printing services of the user's photos, a printing unit is used to perform this function; see fig. 1; col. 4, lines 33-61 and col. 5, lines 1-26).

Re claim 20: Anderson '531 discloses meta-application architecture for integrating photo-service websites for browser-enabled devices, comprising the steps of:

transmitting an e-mail including address information of said server (20), to said terminal device (12) (i.e. the web application (42) sends a URL to the browser of the client device (12) in order to offer the user access to the image data. The URL represents the file location on the server or photo service site (14) of where the image is

located. Also, since the photo-service sites (14) are able to perform printing services and are apart of the image gateway (18) system, the photo-service sites functionality with the image gateway serves as printing machines. Since some type of communication is needed from the gateway server to inform the photo-service site to perform printing, these components in the system are treated as components that work together to perform the printing operation. With the use of "comprising" the limitations above are suited to perform the feature of the printing machine; see col. 4, lines 33-65 and col. 5, lines 1-26; see fig. 2 and 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

determining whether the image data transferred from said terminal device (12) to said server (20) in response to the transmitted e-mail exists at designated address in said server (20) or not (i.e. web application (42) uses the image list (50) to determine whether the image data is stored at the location or address of a certain server. Also, if a user enters search criteria that designates a server and other image ids, the web application (42) will search a determine if data stored at a certain location is found according to the user's criteria; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-62 and col. 10, lines 19-39);

accessing said server with designating address in a case where it is determined that the image data concerned exist, to receive image data transferred from said server in response to the access (i.e. once the web application (42) finds criteria associated with the user's search criteria, the gateway server (20) will then obtain the image data from the stored location and send the image data to the web application (42) in order to be transmitted to the client browser (54); see fig. 4; col. 10, lines 19-39); and

printing the received image data (i.e. with the photo-hosting sites able to store the images received from the user and communicate with each other in regards to printing services, the photo-hosting sites work together to store and print the image data received through the gateway server. Although a printing unit is not specifically disclosed, it is clear that in order to perform image printing services of the user's photos, a printing unit is used to perform this function; see fig. 1; col. 4, lines 33-61 and col. 5, lines 1-26).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson '531 in view of Shiota et al (U.S. Pub. 2002/0032909).

Re claim 12: Anderson '531 discloses the network printing system, wherein said terminal device further comprises:

a memory unit which sequentially stores the image data generated by said image capturing unit (12) (i.e. image data generated by the capturing unit may be stored in both the client device (12) and the photo service sites (14). It is inherent to the device that the image data can be stored in the order received, since the user has a choice of

the location of which to store the captured image data; see col. 5, lines 1-3 and col. 6, lines 37-61); and

said e-mail receiver receives an e-mail including address information of said server (i.e. when the web application (42) sends the client (12) image identifiers, the location of the image on the server is listed as well as information about which specific server the image is located is sent to the client device; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62).

However, Anderson '531 fails to teach an image retriever which retrieves image data corresponding arbitrary date of capturing, from said memory unit, said e-mail receiver receives an e-mail including date information representing designated date, said image retriever retrieves the image data from said memory unit in accordance with the date information included in the e-mail received by said e-mail receiver and said image transmitter transmits the image data retrieved by said image retriever, to said printing machine.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shiota et al. Shiota et al discloses

an image retriever which retrieves image data corresponding arbitrary date of capturing, from said memory unit (i.e. the date of the recording of the picture is saved in the built-in memory of the camera. This data can be retrieved by the camera (1), when transferring image data to the image server in order to determine different file names from each other saved on the image server (6); see paragraphs [0020]-[0022]),

said e-mail receiver receives an e-mail including date information representing designated date (i.e. when the camera (1) or a PC (11) is trying to determine the file which to be output, the date code can be received as an attachment to an e-mail message; see paragraphs [0039] and [0040]),

said image retriever retrieves the image data from said memory unit in accordance with the date information included in the e-mail received by said e-mail receiver (i.e. the image data can be retrieved by referring to the date of recording information stored in the built-in memories. The images retrieved from the email from the camera (1), PC (11) or PDA (12) can be retrieved by the input device (14) and monitor (1) from the image server (6); see paragraph [0022] and [0037]-[0040]), and

said image transmitter transmits the image data retrieved by said image retriever, to said printing machine (42) (i.e. the client device (12) is able to send information to the image server (6) and from the image server (6) the information can be sent to the printer (9) for printing. Also, the PDA (12) or PC (11) can utilize the printer (9) for printing; see fig. 1; paragraphs [0036]-[0042]).

Therefore, in view of Shiota et al, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have an image retriever which retrieves image data corresponding arbitrary date of capturing, from a memory unit, a e-mail receiver receives an e-mail including date information representing designated date, an image retriever retrieves the image data from said memory unit in accordance with the date information included in the e-mail received by the e-mail receiver and a image

transmitter transmits the image data retrieved by the image retriever, to a printing machine incorporated in the device of Anderson '531 in order to have a system for storing picture image data, recorded by a camera, stored on a server or on the camera's built-in memory and later printing the image data (as stated in Shiota et al paragraph [0002]).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Anderson '531 in view of Shiota et al are disclosed above.

Anderson '531 teaches said terminal device further comprises a memory unit sequentially storing the image data generated by said image capturing unit (12) (i.e. image data generated by the capturing unit may be stored in both the client device (12) and the photo service sites (14). It is inherent to the device that the image data can be stored in the order received, since the user has a choice of the location of which to store the captured image data; see col. 5, lines 1-3 and col. 6, lines 37-61).

However, Anderson '531 fails to teach the network printing system, wherein said terminal device further comprises a memory unit which stores DPOF information which designates at least image data to be printed, and said image transmitter transmits the image data designated by the DPOF information stored in said memory unit, in response to the e-mail reception by said e-mail receiver.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shiota et al. Shiota et al discloses the network printing system, wherein

terminal device further comprises a memory unit which stores DPOF information which designates at least image data to be printed (i.e. the camera has a memory card that is able to transfer picture image data recorded by the camera. With the camera having a communication line to the image server (6), the image data can be stored in the server and printed. The image server (6) can receive image data to be printed in an email with the data to be printed attached to the email; see [0016]-[0019], [0040]-[0042]) and

said image transmitter transmits the image data designated by the DPOF information stored in said memory unit, in response to the e-mail reception by said e-mail receiver (i.e. the camera (1) can transmit the image data, with the designated images to be printed attached to the email, to the server (6) to be chosen by the input device (14) and printed by the printer (9); see fig. 1; paragraphs [0040]-[0042]).

Therefore, in view of Shiota et al, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a terminal device further comprises a memory unit which stores DPOF information which designates at least image data to be printed, and a image transmitter transmits the image data designated by the DPOF information stored in the memory unit, in response to the e-mail reception by said e-mail receiver incorporated in the device of Anderson '531 in order to have a system for storing picture image data, recorded by a camera, stored on a server or on the camera's built-in memory and later printing the image data (as stated in Shiota et al paragraph [0002]).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Seki et al discloses a Data transmission/reception system that informs a user that image data has been transmitted, Furukawa et al discloses an Electric device capable of being controlled based on data transmitted from cellular phone, Takayangi discloses a Printing apparatus, its control method, print system, program, and memory medium and Kinoshita discloses a Printing method, storage medium and program for performing a printing operation and a printing device.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chad Dickerson whose telephone number is (571)-270-

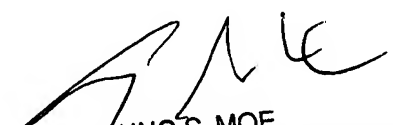
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1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571)- 272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CD/ 
Chad Dickerson
April 20, 2007


AUNG S. MOE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
6/11/07